PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips Tries His Hand at Photography—His Opinion of General

Phillips, in the Anti Slavary Standard of today, says:-

In 1864, when Lincoln was nominated, we made an earnest effort to raily a third party on a more radical platform. We rejoice that we made the effort, and still esteem it evidence of wise patriotism. The re-election of Mr. Lucoln was a grave mistake, from the worst conse-quences of which a kind Providence saved us by his death.

Our effort and protest in 1864 were vain. As useless and vain now, it seems to us, would be any effort to organize a third party. And there are some reasons which render it largely, it not wholly, unnecessary. In 1864 the masses were not by any means slive to the duty of the hour. Ready for any step, they had no definite idea what step was needed. Further, they leaned with far too much trust on Mr. Lincoln's supposed states manship and houset?

posed statesmanship and houesty.

Now the case is outerent. The people have been largely educated to the Nation's necessity and duty, and do not even affect to put off any share of it on the shoulders of Grant, or fancy that he can or will lead anybody, or in anything. They see in him a tool, not a leader.
Faulty and delective as the Republican party

is, still it bolds in its hands our only chance of safety. It is a party without principles or leaders. Its seldsh men cannot lead it; and its henest men will not follow. But, spite of all this, it either has within its ranks, or represents, the loyal masses of the nation. They have chosen it for their instrument. Success, if it come at all, during this generation, must come through its help. Whether one-half the legitimate results of the war shall be lost or

our latest criticism on the Republican party is that they, by sheer incapacity, have put the nation into unnecessary peril. When the impeachment falled it was madness to go on and admit the Rebel States to their old places. Without land, without arms, with but little organization, the loyal vote lies at the mercy of Rebels. Go to Lowell and announce that whoever votes the Democratic ticket will be discharged from the mills, how many will risk suffering to support their principles? The negro not only risks starvation, but walks to the ballot-box with a pistol at his breast. It in such circumstances he stands by the flag we shall henceforth maintain that the black race is superior to our own-there is no page in American or English history which records a civil right maintained by the masses under such fearful conditions. Congress betrayed its trust when it subjected the nation to such peril. The members proved themselves thoroughly incapable or dishonest, when they adjourned in the presence of such a danger. Still the heart of the nation beats in the Republican party, and every loyal man must hope and work for its suc-

cess in this canvass.

We have little confidence in Grant. The best thing about him is that he seems desirous to execute the Nation's will. He is no traitor like John on, neither has he any statesmanlike comprehension of the hour. We fear he belongs more to Morgan, Conkling, and Howard than to Sumner and Wade. He was drunk in the public st eets since the first day of January. This is a fact as patent as the sun at noonday; none but fact as patent as the sun at noonday; none but those too dishonest to be trusted with public journals (bats passing themselves off for owls) deny it. He is a West-Point graduate with his sympathies all in the wrong direction. He has just been through a war which was God's command to one race to do justice to another—a war whose root was stavery and whose fruit was freedom. Yet of the bait-dozen catch-words that the Nation has extorted from his line not one has any relation to liberty. The lips, not one has any relation to liberty. The mottoes he has lent to politics, or history, are such as a bull-dog might have growled forth.

A pation battling for an idea takes for its leader a man confessedly destitute of ideas. A strut soldier, an honest a iministrative officer—but had the nation been made up of Grants, there never would have been an anti-slavery enter prise, an emancipation proclamation, any
"North or any South." France might as well
have taken Murat for her Napoleon, or England
put Roebuck in Peel's place. Our King Log is
not imposed upon us; we select him curselves.

Nevertheless he is but a shallow and short-

sighted critic who sees only Grant before him. Grant is only the almost invisible point of the broad and every day broadening mass of purpose and re-olve and necessity behind him. Though the nation has not been litted to the full comprehension of its own work, it builds determi-nately, by instinct, as it were. It cannot comrehend, much more accept, a principle. It gropes half in light, balt in dackness; has found cut Fessender's incapacity, but still hug the delusion of his honesty. Like Milron's hon, it has not wholly emerged into shape, or well than the hinder parts." But its purpose is clear and full—over no matter how many prejudices, it it will put beyond contingency the nation—and leave it nothing to blush for when it stands in

the sisterhood of Christendom.

We must accept the hour, not force it. Grant's election means progress. We hope it means the iron hand of a just Government laid relentlessly on Rebels. We hoped to see at last a lover of liberty in the White House, one who loved understood what Lincoln only submitted to. If we cannot have that, give us at least a constable who will remorselessly execute the laws. Ten days after such a will is recognized at the White House, Wade Hampton, Alexander Stephens, Forrest, Toombs, Cobb, and Seymour will slink like whipped spaniels to their kennels. Grant's friends understand so little the epoch they live in that their most lavish falseod never claims for him anything which fits him for a leader in such an hour. Pope said:-"Feign what crime you will, and paint it e're so

Some rising genius sins up to your soug." But Grant's friends have not fancy and understanding of the hour enough to lift him up to its need. But let him show in the White even the wholesome camp discipline they claim for him, and by the pret day of next April a negro will walk a hundred miles, even in Ken-tucky, to find enough specimens of Ku-Klux to fursish the museums of the curious. All this blood and rage is the child of co sardice, and will vanish quickly into thin air, as it did in New Orleans when the grim and resolute Yankee laid his untaltering hand on the heim. None so

thorough coward as the bully.

Hence we hat! Maine and Vermont as day stars of hope, and pray that other States may come up and better the instruction.

immediate issue now, as in 1861, is whether the nation shall survive. Seymour's success means another chance for secession. Grant's election melts the militons into one in dissoluble whoie; calling us to stamp on it what legend God wills. As in 1861, the nation now can be saved only as a nation of justice and liberty. To his amazement Lincoln found himself the emancipator of the slave. To his equal amazement Grant will find himself borne up and on to be the shield of the negro. We said, in November, 1860, "for the first time in our aistory the slave has elected a President." first day of January, 1803, justified the assertion It, which may God grant, this November sends Grant to the White House, we shall say "the segro has elected his President"-may the 

# ITALY.

Midday Assassinations. It has been officially announced in Florence that a severe blow has at last been struck at the brigands, and that Guerra, one of the most formidable of the chiefs who have so long set both police and military at denance, has been killed,

FIRST EDITION | ns well as another chief named Ciccone and a number of their followers. Guerra is reported to have fallen in single combat with an Italian officer, who himself was wounded by the bandit. In the Romagna the state of things continues very bad. M. Erdan lately wrote that on the 24th of August there were in the streets of Faenza assassinations, one of them right in front of the barracks. Of course, nobody had seen anything or had the least notion who the

murderers were. In the same letter he wrote:—
"Yesterday, on the square of the Ministry of
Public Instruction, in Florence, in broad day, a
lad of twenty walked up to another lad of seventeen and drove a knife right into his heart. The
victim fell a corp. The passers by seized the
assassin, and as they were handling him rather assassin, and as they were handling him rather roughly, 'Me voglio esser rispettato?' he indignantly exclaimed, 'Non ho rubato io!" (I will be respected; I am not a thiet.) One of the last crimes committed hereabouts had a peculiar character. Two young men had had a quarrel, but had made it up again. A week later they met in the market-place. One of their respect him respectively. One of them passed his arms affectionately round the reck of the other, and pinched his chin playfully with one hand, while with the other he stabbed bim and killed him on the spot—made him cold, literally to translate the Italian freddare. It is a curious thing that all the papers use that word in their accounts of the mader. the murder. To freddare people, which sounds like cutthroat's slang, is here a received word, found in literature. Gibbon somewhere says that the nature of a people may be judged by studying the moral composition of its words in common use. It would be easy to compile a small dictionary of the words current in Italian journalism which imply immaturity of the moral

A correspondent says:- 'M. Erdan is a keen observer, and few men know Italy better, or have a juster appreciation of the character of

#### FORREST.

He Denies any Knowledge of the Ku-Klux Klan.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Mr. P. M. Henkel, Warsaw, Indiana—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 5th instant is before me, asking if a letter written to the Cincinnati Commercial, purporting to be the conversation held with me by the correspondent of that paper, is correct. I was mis represented by that correspondent in nearly everything he wrote. I had only a street conversation with him—at most not more than five minutes. He has in his letter adopted ques tions and answers to suit the paper or himself without my consent, or wholly or entirely foreign to my political views. I will allow no man to go further to sustain law and order than myself. As to Ku-Klux Klan, I know nothing about them, and have never stated to any per son that I did know. I will send the correcletter was written. He misrepresented me for political effect, and nothing else. He has written another letter from this place, purporting to he written from Fort Pillow. He has never been at Fort Pillow, and I have not been there since 1867, when I visited the place to make a map for my book.

I am willing to make any sacrifice, save my honor, to relieve my State and its oppressed citizens from the radical rule that is destroying their prosperity and happiness. If your people only knew one-half the oppression we have to endure, I am confident they would come to our relief by voting for Seymour and Blair, and giving us peace and liberty. Our radical Legislature and officials, and negro magistrates, are weighing us down with heavy taxes, and so squandering and misapplying, as well a stealing our substance, that we shall not be able to stand it much longer. Patience has been long since exhausted; but, in the fallness of the hope for a lasting and prosperous peace, and a return of our Northern friends to reason and a due appre cistion of our common interests, we have endured, and still endure, even after patience has been exhausted. Yours, respectfully, N. B. Fornest.

Forrest's Butchery Reaffirmed.

A Decatur (Ala.) correspondent of the N. Y Tribune says, on the 10 instant In reading the extracts printed in reference to General Forrest's butchery at Fort Pillow, I could not help observing the wide contrast be tween the account given for publication in the radical papers of the North, and the very short account of it I find in my diary, given by Gen. Forrest in my presence, while he was on his way to speak at a Democratic mass mesting. To General, no doubt, supposed all to be his friends. and, with the exception of myself, probably al were. I supposed at the time, and do yet, that the story told then was about as near the truth as the General would ever be able to tell it, so I immediately made note of it. I did not at the time intend it for publication, but now deem it wrong to withhold it from the public.

As I approached the crowd the General was

speaking of the animosity existing between his men and certain Tennessee troops, and the way they treated each other when prisoners. "But," said he, "we were not bothered with them after the capture of Fort Pillow. We about fluished them there." Here the General paused and appeared to look sad; then raising his head said. "The boys curse me yet about that." One of the party then asked how it was about that affair. The General brightening up, quickly replied, "I just thought, God d—d you, you've had one chance to surrender, now by G—d you can put up with what you get, and they got about what they deserved." A general laugh now followed, but at this time I turned away in disgust, hoping it would never again be my lot to bear such a heartless remark so heartily ap-

# BUTLER.

Opposition to His Re-Election.

The following call for a Convention to meet in Salem, Mass., is being circulated in the various lowns of the Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District, now represented by General B. F. Buter, and it is said, has already received many signatures:-

To the Electors of the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts:-The election of a member of Congress from this district is near at The present incumbent, General Benjamin F. Butler, has formally announced himself a candidate for re-election. He asks your votes, if the people of the district think he has faite. fully and earnestly served them"-making his own record his only platform. He does not allude to the action of a District Convention, and it is generally understood that he will be a candidate, whether regularly nominated or not. He thus appeals to you for an endorsement of his whole course in Congress. Every one who yotes for him in effect sanctions his course, and encourages him to pursue it. The undersigned, true to the principles of the Republican party, and heartily supporting the candidates nominated at Chicago and Worcester, cannot consistently support or vote for General Butler, and with them opposition to his election is fealty to the principles and the candidates of the Republican We take his record as he has made it, and are not to be influenced by professions made on the eye of the election. We do not agree with him in his fluancial schemes, and so far from regarding them as important, we deem them fatal to the national credit and the national honor. His well-known opposition to General Grant upon personal grounds rauders him unfit to be a hearty supporter of his adminstration, and we prefer to send to the next Congress a warm, unquestioned friend of Gene-ral Grant rather than a bitter and persistent Here follows the appointment of the Conven-

-Farms in Arkansas sell at from three to five cents an acre. A local paper says that dirt is so cheap you have to look sharp, or they will smuggle an extra forty or so on you in making out the deed.

tion and the place and time of assembling.

BLAIR.

He Warmly Maintains the Illegality of Congressional Reconstruction, The New York Sun has the following report of

corious and important conversation:-A well-known gentleman of this city was conversing with General F. P. Blair, Jr., not long since, upon the power of Congress to reconstruct the South. General Blair warmly maintained that the Reconstruction laws were tional, and that there was no authority in the National Government to endow negroes with the elective franchise in the conquered States.
"You are mistaken," said his friend; "the Supreme Court has fully decided the question in favor of the power exercised by Congress,"
"How so?" asked the General. "I never heard of any such decision."

"I will give you the points," was the answer.
"II. The Supreme Court has decided that the
National Government has the same rights and powers as regards the States lately in Rebetlion, as it would have toward States or Territories

conquered in war with a foreign power.

"Il. The Supreme Court decided years ago that in New Mexico, which we had just then conquered in the war with Mexico, the orders of General Kearney, the Military Governor of that Territory, had all the force of law and

must be obeyed as such.

"III. Among these orders of General Kearney, in New Mexico, was a code of laws which he promulgated some time about 1847, by which the right of suffrage was conferred upon all males of lawful age, without distinction of color, negroes included.
"IV. This code, which was thus imposed on

New Mexico, by the military power, the Supreme Court decided to be the rightful law of the Territory, until it should be set aside by express act

V. The apparent author of this negro sufrage code was Francis P. Blair, Jr., whose name was attached to it as Attorney-General of the "That's true," responded General Blair, "but I didn't supposed any d—d black Republican knew it,"

## THE FASHIONS.

From Le Follet,

All sorts of gay colors are continually worn and the contrast of the various shades gives our toilets an almost Oriental appearance. I have seen material with pale gold and purple stripes, for instance, which looked exceedingly pretty. The tume was looped back en pan era out unicolored, while the hat of Italian straw had small clusters of of cherries, scattered in a most original manner, for ornament. Almost every tunic assumes now-a days the form of a square or rounded apron in front and of paniers behind more or less looped up. For tull dress tollets next winter this description of cos tumes will be worn altogether. The style for winter hats is also forecasting its shadow already. As might have been expected, they will have high crowss. The principal orna-ments will be puffs, feathers, and aigrets. This style of head dress will be admirably adapted for the costumes of the Louis XV and Louis XVI age, which are so far from going out of fa-hion as to become still more complete, and powder and beauty-spots are seriously spoken of. In the meantime, the fashion of head-dresses is mixed—neither high ner low. Flat chignons on the head, small hats with flat caps, narrow fanchonnettes with flower puffs, are all the rage. To return to costumes. I have seen a very pretty one on the beach of Trouville. A round skirt of silver gray Mexicau silk had a high flounce and a fold of scarabee taffeta for ornament; an apron of the same material was bordered with a small flounce and a fold of scarabee taifets at the top. What was visible at the the back part of the skirt looked very original on account of a knot of a scarabee sash being fastened to it, while the sleeves of the dress were half tight-fitting and ended in a puffing of the same material as the dress. The toquet of very fine silver grey straw was bordered with scarabee satin. The somewhat high cap had a lustre of scarabee feathers for ornament which fell gracefully down on one side over the ring-lets of the chiguon, which had been put very high on the back part of the head. not less original costume was made of green glaced silk, the lower skirt had pipings of flounces placed below at certain distances from each other, while the upper skirt looped back in three paniers repeated the same trimming on a smaller scale. The waist was cut square in front, and completed by a Marie Antomette mantalet, knotted on the caest by a Paoillon knot, and falling down over the sides so as to become fast ened behind at the top of the skirt a lew centimetres lower than the walst. This mantelet is bordered by pipings at certain distances, and, moreover, ornamented with micro-copic knots. splended dinner costume has just been unished for the Marquise of V. It is a vapory skirt of white gauze held up en paniers in a very origina manner, over a turkois blue transparent by large turkois blue sash. The waist is cut low and square, and has very rich wide lace, fast ened by turkois clasps all around the shoulders.

I am at a loss what to say of linen wear, Bou-nets always keep the fanchon or the Catalan style, and only vary in the style of borders. The most becoming is a Catalan bonnet of em-broidered muslin. A ribbon, corresponding in shade to the toilet, forms a square which indi-cates the top of the head, and falls down under the chignon which it half covers. Small knots of embroidered muslin and of ribbon form the front of the bonnet, while two long ribbons float behind. Another pattern is the guipur tanchon. The front of the bonnet is looped back over the top of the head in two points bordered by a narrow ribbon. A flounce of guipure serves as ornament for the back part, and extends in flups fastened under the chin by rich guipure lace covering a knot of ribbon.

# ORR.

The Ex-Governor Hauls the Democracy over the Coals.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press Sept. 19. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, who is now in this city, has been giving some of the leading Democrats here a piece of his mind on the bung ling way the Democracy have been managing matters of late. To one of them, who was a delegate to the Tammany Convention, he said that the nominations of Seymour and Blair were both great mistakes. Seymour, because he represented impracticable and obsolete ideas, and Blair on account of his revolutionary letter. Besides, Blair was a military man, and the Democracy set out with the idea of having a great civilian statesman, and they should have been consistent in that idea. Pendleton was equally objectionable on account of his identity with old worn-out policies. If the Democracy had nominated Chase, the Governor said his name, so long identified with the abolition of slavery, would have enabled the Democracy to carry every Southern State. Now, they might possibly carry Georgia and Alabama—the rest would all go for Grant. He further said that it was a great mistake for the Southern Democracy to insist on being represented in the Convention; that the crowd of Confederate Generals there had a bad effect on the public opinion of the North, and a bad influence on the Convention. Wade Hampton, for instance, whom he spoke of in high terms, had come home, and publicly stated that he had procured the insertion in the platform of the declaration that "the Reconstruction acts were usorpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and so the Confederate element the Convention openly arrayed itself against Northern sentiment, and reopened all the old issues. Much sensible talk of the same kind the wise and patriotic old Governor addressed to his hard-headed friend, but with as little practical effect, we fear, as his sagacious counsels to his headstrong bretbren in South Carolina. We learn that Governor Orr has just been ap pointed a circuit judge in South Carolina, bu that he has determined to take up his residence

in St. Joseph, Mo., in order to resume the prac-tice of his profession under more invorable auspices than the disturbed condution of affairs in South Carolina admits of.

#### GEORGIA.

An Address to the Colored Voters. The following is being extensively circulated in Georgia:-

COLORED VOTERS, READ THIS! First. Who turned colored members out of the Legislature? 1. Democrats are telling it in many places that the Republicans turned them out. It is not so. The falsehood of their statements is plain from

the following lacts:—
(1.) Kepublicans made the colored people free. Mr. Lipcoln was a Republican. When he was President, he issued the first proclamation of freedom. General Grant is a Republican. He conquered the Robels, and gave effect to the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln.

(2.) A Republican Cougress passed the laws calling a Convention and giving the right to the colored people to vote. Other acts of Congress made them citizens and gave them civil rights.

(3.) The Convention which male the Constithtion was composed mostly of Republicans, and colored persons were allowed to note seats in that Convention and assist in making the

(4.) The Constitution thus framed does give colored people the right to hold office. It was made so on purpose by the Republicans who made it. During the canvass for its ratification Democrats said it did give colored people the right to hold office. For this reason they spoke and voted against it.

2. Democrats turned the colored members out

of the Legislature.
(1.) A Democrat from Randolph county, who (1.) A Democrat from Randolph county, who was elected chiefly by colored voters, offered the first resolution to turn them out. The resolution on which they were turned out was offered by a Democrat of Houston county, who was elected by colored voters.

(2.) There were 81 members of the House of

Representatives who voted to turn out the colored members. They were all Democrats

The Democrats are trying to impose upon the ignorant colored people by telling them that the Republicans turned the colored members out of the Legislature. The resolutions in both Houses were offered by Democrats. Not one Democrats voted in favor of retaining the colored members in their seats. Yet, the Democrats say there was a majority of Republicans in the Legislature. That is true as to the Senate, but not as to the House. Refusing to let the colored members vote, and a few Republicans voting with the Democrats, they got a large majority in both Houses. This shows that the Democrats are determined that colored men shall not hold office if they can prevent them. shall not hold office if they can prevent them. Third. For what reason did the Democrats

1. Not because they had committed any crime. 2. Not because the Consultation forbade their holding office; but

3. Because they were free persons of color. Democrats are against colored persons enjoying their rights because of the color of their skin!

Fourth. What is the remedy? Elect General Grant, and all will be well. If he is elected, the colored men excluded will be restored to their seats. It Seymour is elected they will not be restored, but the Democrats will go on in their revolutionary measures until they have stripped colored people of all their constitutional rights, and reduced them to a

condition as bad, if not worse, than slavery. Colored voters, to the rescue! You owe it to yourselves, to your wives, to your children, to your whole race and your country, to rally to a man around the standard of Grant and Colfax, and to vote for no candidate for any office but the regular nominees of the Republican party.

# COLORADO.

The Republican Ticket Still Ahead. The Rocky Mountain News of September 17, which is later by three days than the advices recently paraded in the Democratic journals of the East, has a table of the recent vote for Delegate to Congress in Colorado, which foots

Bradford's (Rep.) majorities . . Belden's (Dem.) majorities . Bradford's net majority . . .

The New York Tribune of this morning says, editorially:—
"We reproduce elsewhere the latest returns from Colorado. One precipet (Lake) is missing. Allowing the Rebel candidate for Delegate 240 majority in Huerfano county, which outnumbers the legal voters of the whole county, Bradford (Rep.) has carried the Territory with a surplus of 82 votes. The Rebels are at their tricks, and are endeavoring to throw out two Bradford precincts under the plea that a survey of the Terri-tory, made since the election was ordered, places them in New Mexico. It is not certain that this move could cheat Bradford of his election, and if this fails possibly some other scheme may be tried."

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge,—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth va. John W. Thackers, charged with the larcesy, as balles, of certain certificates of stock in the Esgle Mining Company, before rejorted, the defense set up that they were retained by Mr. Thackers as an indemity to the company sgainst certain heavy to ses caused by the gross negligence of the prosecutor; and, moreover, there was a total absence of proof of fraudicel intention, which eatitled the defendant to an acquittal.

dulent intention, which eatitled the defendant to an acquittal.

The jury returned a sealed verdict of guilty, wit a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Mr. Richard P. White made a motion for a new trial, which the Judge directed to be filed.

George Bickley, a little boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of twenty five dollars. It was testified that he stole the money from a coat hauging up in the establishment where he worked, and belonging to a fellow employe, and spent a portion of it in the purchase of a gun. He was suspected and arrested, and then he acknowledged ne had taken the money, and also gave such directions as enabled the officer to g.t possession of the gun.

Lazarus Leary, one of the force of juvenile bootblacks who have their headquarters at Sixth and Chesnut streets, made his doot in the prisoner's dock this morning, and plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a lot of possaye stamps and gun drops, which he and several others stole from a store at Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Isaac Warnick pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of furs and cloth, valued at \$50. The goods having been missed, were found by the detectives in the possession of the prisoner, and identified by the owners, which made out a very plain case against him.

George White was found guilty of stealing cassi.

the possession of the prisoner, and identified by the owners, which made out a very plain case against him.

George White was found guilty of stealing cassimere, valued at \$25, from the store at the nor/heast corner of Tenth and Market streets. This theit was proven in the same manner as the two last.

Anthony Curran and Toomas McConnel were put upon trial charged with the larce y of ropes valued at \$55, and belonging to John Forsythe. On the part of the prosecution it was testified that about 9 o'clock on the evening of August 19 Forsythe, in going to a boat he commanded, it ing at Pier No. 14 Richmond, saw two men jump out of a small boat and run away, while a third man remained in the boat, and sailed out into the river. He cuid not recognize the faces of any of the men: but with the aid of a hand-hamp he took a full obser ation of the boat. On the following morning, a special officer of the Reading Railroad Company hearing that a boat was lying at Williams street wharf, containing certain lines supposed to have been stolen, and suspecting that perhaps they were the property of his employers, went to the locality, saw the boat and ropes, and concealed bimself near by. In order to see who should take them away. About half past 5 o'clock the two prisoners went fown to the boat, and Corran took out an oar from an o ding lying on the shore. The officer, seeing that these were the owners of the boat, rushed upon Curran and arrested him, but McConnel got away, only to be arrested a few etc. I have a supposed to the provide of the provide of the steat were stolen from Forsythe's beat on the night before. Upon these facts the prosecuting attorney pressed for a conviction.

On the part of the defense witness es were called to prove that during the whole of the evening on which the tieft was committed the prisoners were the men who were about to enter it that morning the men who were about to enter it that morning was not denied the ties accommitted the prisoners were the men who were about to enter it that morning wa

# SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Official Returns of the Maine Election-The Coming National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors-An Ecclesias tical Trial.

The Spanish Insurrection The Queen Willing to Abdicate.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# MAINE.

The Official Returns Show a Republican Majority of 20,404.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Augusta, Me., Sept. 24 .- The official vote of the State is now in, and is as follows:-Chamberlain, Rep. Pillsbury, Dem.

Republican Majority . . . 20,404 FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The Trial of Rev. Mr. Hubbard for Violating the Canons of the Episcopal

Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24 .- The adjourned ecclesiastical trial of Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Westerly, R. I., commenced at Grace Church Tuesday, in this city. A statement of facts agreed upon by the Council was presented to the Court and accepted. The statement admits the main facts. John W. Stiness, Esq., counsel for the complainants, offered to waive further proceedings if Rev. Mr. Hubbard would confess his error. This was declined, and Mr. Stiness opened the case in an elaborate argument.

Benjamin F. Thurston, Esq., counsel for Mr. Hubbard, announced that Rev. John Colton Smith had been associated with him as counsel, and the Court admitted him. Mr. Thurston then commenced his argument, and partly finished it at the adjournment. Yesterday morning the Court opened with the reading of a paper from the Hon. Horatio Rogers, the legally appointed adviser of the Court, setting forth that his opinion was not asked on the question of the admission of Rev. J. Colton Smith as associate counsel for the defense, and that the action of the Court was consequently irregular. The Court refused to reconsider the decision, and Rev. J. C. Smith continues as one of the counsel for Mr. Hubbard. The argument of Mr. Thurston was continued, without closing. The Court adjourned till this morning.

# FROM SPAIN.

Movements of Royal and Revolutionary Troops-The Queen Willing to Abdi-

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Sept. 24 .- The Madrid Gazette says that Navaliches had arrived on the north side of the Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry, and four batteries. The revolutionary General Serrano was marching with a large force on Cordova to give battle to the royal troops. Great excitemen prevailed in Madrid, and it was believed that the success of the revolutionists was certain. Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Asturias as the King, she to act as regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists, however, have refused any compromise, and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a constituent assembly and a provisional government.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

Maryland Boys in Blue to Attend the Mass Couvention in Philadelphia. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24 .- The Boys in Blue, soldiers and sailors, had a meeting last night, and resolved to attend the grand National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Philadelphia, next month. They adopted short blue capes as their uniform.

The Republican Conventions of the Second and Third Congressional Districts are now in session here. It is believed that King and Ensor will be nominated.

Mrs. Lincoln and son arrived here yester-

day from Altoona, and went to Washington, preparatory to attending her son Robert's wedding. Information here now leaves no doubt that Reverdy Johnson favors Grant's election.

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 24.—Stocks weak. Chicage and Rock Island. 123; Reading, 93%; Canton, 48%; Erie, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 101%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108%; Michigan Central, 115%; Michigan Southern, 83%; New York Central, 127%; Islinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 68, 56; Missouri 68, 92; Hudson River, 140%; 6-228, 1862, 114; da., 1864, 169%; do., 1863, 110%; do., new, 168%; 10-408, 101%; Goid. 142%; Money, 460 per ent. Exchange, 8%; Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Cotton duli and nominal at 25%; Flour duli and nochanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady and menanged. Oats firm at 676750; Rye \$1:400; 50. Provisions active and easier. Mess Pork, \$3:950. Bacon, rib sides, 16%c; clear sides, 16%c; shoulders, 12½;; hams, 21%c, Lard, 206920%c.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M. 

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868, There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4 35 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6 37 per cent, per appum.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, but prices generally were unsettled and lower. Government securities declined 124 per cent. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881: 104 for 10-40s; 114 for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; 108 for July '65 5-20s; 108 for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. were unchanged.

Raiiroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely n. 463 2047, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; Pernsylvania at 564 3564, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Lehigh Valley at 55\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ was b.1

for Little Schuylkill; 574 for Minehill; 354for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Etmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 334 for Catawissa preferred; 254 for Philadelphia and brie; and 49 for North-

ern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were un changed. Hestonville sold at 104. 59 was bid for Second and Third; 704 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 28 for German-

but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation soil at 224@224, a deline of 4. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 194 Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 45 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE BALES TO-DAY

ı	reported by Do Maren Co.	Dio. b	10. 10 S. Third street	
ı	BEFORE	BOAR	Dist	
	500 sh Reading	COMMENT	5.00 and	
ı	500 sh Reading			
	FIRST BOARD.			
	\$2000 Read 6s, '70105%	100 ah Read R b30, 46'8		
	#1000 OH CLK & AH'Y	100	do	
	RIV R bds., 8236	100	do	
	4 sh Cam & Am 129	100	do b80, 463	
	6 do129	100		
	100 ah Penna B 2d 56%	100	de 2d_ 463	
	100		do 163	
	100 do2d. 5634	100	do,b30wn 463	
i	100 do2d. 5:34	100	do	
ı	64 do	100	do b.0. 463	
ļ	65 sh Leh V Ris 55%	800	doia_beo_ 463	
ı	100 sh Leb Nav 221	200	do	
l	1000 dots,660, 22%	100	do b60, 463	
l	12 do 52%	460		
ı	100 sh Hestonville 10%	100	dobsown. 46'8	
	900 sh N Y & Midis 844		do85 46'8	
ı	100 at Bond P	100	do	
ŀ	100 sh Read R b5. 47 1-16	1.0	do	
l	3/	100	do85∫_46'6	
ı	600 do18, 47	500	do 46°6	
ı	200 do	100	do	
	100 do	7.55		

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M. 10·12 

10.37 ". 142½ 11.25 ". 142½ 10.36 ". 142½ 12.20 ". 142½ 12.20 ". 141½ 12.20 ". 141½ 12.20 ". 141½ — Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½ @114½; do. 1862, 113½ @113½; do., 1864, 109½ @109½; do., 1865, 110½ @110½; do., 1865, new, 108½ @109½; do., 1865, 110½ @110½; do., 1868, 108½ @109; do., 5s, 10.40s, 104½ @104½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 142½ @142½. Silver, 136@137½.—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114½ @114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1852, 114@114½; do., 1864, 109½ @109½; do., 1865, 110½ @10½; do. July, 1867, 108½ @108½; 160. July, 1867, 108½ @108½; 160. July, 1867, 108½ @108½; 1868, 108½ @109½; 5s, 10-40s, 104½ @104½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118½ @119. Gold, 142½ @142½.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern—Messrs.

118 25; September, 1865, 119 25; October, 1865, 118 26 119. Gold, 142 36 2142 36. 
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 36 214 36; old 5-20s, 114 36 36; old 5-20s, 114 36 36; old 5-20s, 114 36 36; old 5-20s, 114 36; old 5-20s,

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24.—There is more activity in the Flour Market, and prices are stronger. About 1500 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$6 50@7.50 for low grades and good superfine, \$8@8.75 for extras, \$9.25@9.50 for new spring Wheat extra family, \$9 75@10 25 for old do. do., \$10@11.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do .- 500 barrels sold within this range, and \$12 50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$9@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet but steady. A fair The Wheat Market is quiet but steady. A fair inquiry prevails for good and prime grades at our quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels red at \$2.20 @2.30, including 2000 bushels amber at \$2.33@2.35. Rye sells at \$1.50 for Western, and \$1.35@1.40 for Southern. Corn is quiet, but unchanged in price. Sales of yellow at \$1.28@1.30; and Western mixed at \$1.261.4@1.28. Oats are in good request at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at 75@77c. for Western, and 65c. for Southern. Nothing

for Western, and 65c. for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of 20 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 per ton, and chesnut and Spanish oak at \$17@20 per cord. Seeds.—Cloverseed commands \$8 50@9 \$ 64 pounds. Timothy sells at \$2 40@2 60. Fiaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2 75@2 80.

Whisky is selling at \$1 47@1 50 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,.....SEPTEMBER 24.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohi.

Brig Maritada, Dix, Boston, Leonox & Burgess,
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Fall River,
Go.
Schr Emma, Whitman, Isilp, L. I., L. Audenried&Co.
Schr E. Miller, Smith. Boston,
Schr R. B. Miller, Smith. Boston,
Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Oranmer, Boston, Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff

& Co. Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting. Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Providence, Calds Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Providence, well, Gordon & Co.
Schr Breeze, Overton. Providence,
Schr Elmira, Creamer, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. B. Schndier, Lee, Boston.
Schr J. B. Johnson Smith. Providence.
Schr J. B. Johnson Smith. Providence.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dignton,
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Foreress Monroe,

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Foreress Monroe,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, from New York, with
mose, to Jehn F. Ohl.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, 10 days from Turk's
Island, with sait to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to
Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Brig Maritda Dix, from Boston, with mose, to Lennox & Burgess,
Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, 8 days from Bangor,
with lumber to S. B. Bailey & Sons.

Schr E. V. Glover, Lagersoll, from Providence,
Schr Emma, Whilman, from Islip, L. I.
Schr H. Simmore, Godfrey, from Boston,
Schr Francis French Lippincott, from Boston,
Schr H. S. Miller, Smith, from Boston,
Schr H. B. Miller, Smith, from Boston,
Schr H. B. Miller, Smith, from Boston,
Schr H. B. Miller, Smith, from Boston,
Schr R. B. Miller, Smith, from Boston,
Schr Artie Garwood, Howell, from Portland,
Schr Artie Garwood, Howell, from Portland,
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from New Badford,
Schr Breeze, Overton, from Fall River,
Schr Breeze, Overton, from Form Washington,
Steamer Henry L. caw. Herr, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Ship Aurora, from Rouerdam,

Ship Aurora, from Routervain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 22-9 P. M.—Sonr Enterprise, from Nova Scotla for Philadelphia, passed in to day. Brig Nero Thomas and John, from Malaga for New York, arrived at the Breakwater last night with loss of fore and maintopmasts, and also lost overboard second mate and one seaman: the captain has left to get a steamer to tow the vessel to New York.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 22d inst.
Schr John Stroup, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Portsmouth 21st inst. Portsmouth 21st Inst. Schrs Argus Kye, Mayhew: Ralph Souder, Crosby: and R. Vanneman, Vanneman, hence, at Salem 21st instant. Schr E. Magee, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 21st 1nst. Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Boston 20th

instant.

Schr W. G. Audenried, for Philadelphia, salled from Wareham 19th lost.

Schr H. L. Slaght, Willetts, from Salem for Philadelphia, at kdgartown 17th lost. with loss of bowsprit, jibboom, and fore topmast, and sustained other damage while in contact with schr S. & E. Ourson.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, hence, at Boston 22d lost.

Schr Mary Haley, Schro, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d lost.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 22d lost. dria 22d inst, Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst., and salled for Richmond.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Sept. 23—Arrived, ship Nonquam Dormio, Cousins, from Liverhool.
Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, from Bristol, Eag.
Barque Alma Elizabeth, Ipland, from Pinagua.
Barque Geo. asson, Foster, from Giasgow.
Barque Frederikke, Ulburg from Antwerp.
Barque A. E Sasswood, McGrath, from Montsyldeo,
Brig San Fietro, Lauro, from Triesse.